S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

... APRIL 16, 1866

MONDAY MORNING WILLIAM II. SEWARD

The events which transpired one year si are without precedent in this land, and are not likely to find a parallel in the future. The fierce commotions and bitter controver-sies which resulted in civil war are past, and cannot recur again. The only cause which could divide, disunite, or destroy this nation has found a perpetual grave; and in slaying the monster of human slavery the principal danger which threatened republican institu tions has, in the great mercy of Heaven, been removed from us. As has frequently been said, assassination is not an American vice. When it came it was clothed with more than ordinary terror, striking down the idol of our hearts, awakening a thrill of horror which was felt around the habitable globe. Murder laid upon its infamous altar our noblest sacrifice; we cannot believe that the dark

crime will find a repetition in our history.

The memories of April last are too vivid need recapitulation. We all remember that the tears which fell for the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN were joined with sincere prayers for the rescue of Secretary Sawand's In the plan of assassination that great esman was struck, when his life was ebbing away by disease, but the blow was not fatal. From every pulpit in the land the men of God raised their petitions to the Throne for his safety. From countless fire-sides, and from sinner alike with saint the silent aspiration went up that his life might be spared. The God of nations heard that prayer, and after having been prostrated both by sickness and the knife of the assissin, our beloved countryman was raised up and given back to his land. The political career of Secretary SEWARD is as fertile in its interest to philosophy as it is grateful to the recollections of patriotism. It is identified with thirty years of American history. In the great revolution which was to determine the vitality of our Government, and which colminated in a war deluging our territory with blood, he was the central figure. was the cotemporary of the giant men of this country; the ally of WERSTER and CLAY and Anams in earlier life; the opponent of Cai-HOUR and BENTON; and though for many years the antagonist of Douglas, when the peril came, these two master minds, the last of a Titanic race, made common cause for

Position may have given to others more prominence, but it will be conceded that his influence has been vaster, his leadership more decided, his counsels more respected than any living American. Thank God we are not writing his obituary; he lives to-day, and that article without regret. It was the first jourinfluence is still irresistible, powerful for public good; and the people who have followed him with almost religious obedience, still linger upon his words of wisdom and cherish his teachings with unabated confidence. There is a logic in his political course which commends itself to our reflection, and which at this moment has no unimportant meaning. He represented in the national councils the imperial State of New York, and its people had, and still retain for him, a pride that is instifiable, and a love that is the rarest, yet the most enduring glory that can reward the patriot. We cannot minutely travel down pathway of his conspicuous public life. He has occupied many fields of influence; as he resisted every encroachment made in the interest of slavery against the peace of the country and in violation of the pirit of our Constitution. It was from that august body that he first enlisted on the side of human freedom in that "irrepressible confliet" that did not cease until oppression was laid low in the dust. In the of the people upon that great instrument of American education, the American stump, he was without a peer. There he the sense of justice; there moulded the opinions of men; there he announced lofty ideas of duty; there he spoke to listening thousands, and the thousands who could not hear pored over his printed words; and to him more than any tle man is due the array of the nation conscience against the extension of slavery on free soil; the election of Annauay Laxcons in 1860; the patriotic consolidation of cons in 1860; the patriotic consolidation of the people in support of the Government; the temperate counsels which avoided excesses; the firm union for the sake of the union which to victory; the noble vindication of Assauas Liveous by restection of Assauas Liveous by restection. cation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN by re-election in 1864; the Christian spirit which dictated the conditions of surrender; and the sublime policy which now asserts that the restoration privileges of citizenship of the late rebelrecognition of those States who have been in revolt to their true position within the pale injuries of the past, and ensure the grandeur of the future Liberty has had many triumples, but none

so grand as when an entire race stood up in allegiance. its glorious light with their shackles broken around them. In the glory of that united triumph, history will reserve no common share for WILLIAM H. SEWARD. America has had cause to rejoice heretufore; to rejoice over her established independence; over her stately march in the path of nations; over her increase of power and prosperity; over her treachery to principles and country? heroic children; more than all, over her rescue from the throes of civil strife. And she will hold in everlasting remembrance the calm statesman who led her public sentiment, and the wise diplomatist who guided us away from foreign complications and entanglements. But liberty to the black race will be of little worth, if this Republic is to have only a fictitions peace. The shorts of victory which made the welkin ring when the Southern armies yielded, will be echoed back in mockery and sorrow, if it leaves eight millions of white Americans without the rights or dignities which make that name an honor among the nations of the earth. Without restoration. liberty and victory are equally unsubstantial. Ma. Sawand has crowned his eventful life by and immediate restoration. It will be among | the tongue.

the highest honors yet to cluster around his name that in dealing with all the difficult questions which a long career of public ser-vice brought to his consideration, he was wayed by no mean or ungenerous motives but seemed to act upon the knowledge that-

In faith and hope the world will disagree, But all mankind's concern is charity; All must be false that thwarts this one great end And all of God that bless mankind, or mead." It is our unwelcome duty to chronicle the neracions fact that a public journal in this city, almost upon the very occurrence of the anniversary day when the hand of the assar-sin sought the life of this eminent public sereast the pen of a man whose political mor ality is to be found in that endeavor, which

seeks the-

was dipped in gall to poison the mind of th community, and to assassinate the unim-peachable character of William H. Seward. We recall the fact that it was said of the most insolent and worthless of all the Greeks who besieged Troy that-

"Of all our host."
The man who acts the least upbraids the most."
It is also a matter of profound congratulation that it is with us as with that ancient people, "that Theastres sits not in counci rith ULYSSES." Long after the pen of the un crupulous reviler shall have been laid aside nd his foul slanders have found a merited oblivion; when his name shall be utterly forgotten, and when no man lives to revere his igno ble memory, or to remember that he ever existed, it will be said of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, as the great essayist of England said of Hampen, "It was when, to the sullen tyranny of Laun and CHARLES had succeeded the fierce conflict of sects and factions, ambitions of ascendancy and burning for revenge, it was when the vices of ignorance which the old tyranny had generated threat ened the new freedom with destruction, that England missed that sobriety, that selfcommand, that perfect soundness of judgment, that perfect rectitude of intention, to which the history of revolutions furnishes no parallel, or furnishes a parallel in Washing

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESI DENT JOHNSON.

One year ago yesterday morning, at elever o'clock-three and a half hours after the decease of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—in the parlor of the Kirkwood House in this city, in the presof all the members of the Cabinet who could be present, and Senator Foor, F. P. BLAIR, senior, and other distinguished person ages Chief Justice Cuase administered to ANDERW JOHNSON the oath of office as Presidept of the United States, and he entered immediately upon the discharge of his duties.

In the midst of the deep sorrows that weighed so heavily upon every mind on that eventful and melancholy morning, it became our duty as a journalist to record the induction of the new President into office. We are proud that we performed that duty in such a manner as to be able to-day to reproduce the nalistic invocation for President Jo made in the United States, and is as follows:

The Republic Lives. "The great calamity which has fallen upon the nation instantly devolves the Executive duties of the President upon Andrew John-son, of Tennessee; and he has taken the oath required by the Constitution to invest him

with those august powers.

"Mr. Johnson was the free choice of the free people of the country for this position, who well understood the exigency which might occur, under the Providence of God, to bring him into his present exalted eminence.

ence.
"Selected by the deliberate choice of hi fellow-citizens, he is entitled to their unbest fellow-citizens, he is entitled to their unhest-tating confidence in advance; and while every one is to enjoy his unquestioned right to judge of the acts of the Presidents, and to approve or condemn as the facts may seem fairly to justify such criticism, we cannot but invoke for him, in this new sphere of im-mense and untried responsibility, the most cordial support. Suddenly as this almost overwhelming burthen has been cast upon him, we know that he feels much diffidence as to meeting the expectations and wishes meeting the expectations and wishes topes of his countrymen and of the

"At least, let us all unite at once to giv him an earnest assurance that no reluctan or unfriendly countenance is to be yielded to the sincere efforts which, we are sure, he wil sake to show to the nations of the world

ANOTHER BARK FROM SUMNER'S DOG.

" The following is an item of Sunday reading in the Chronicle of yesterday:

pathy with the ballegness to associate with men public, or a willingness to associate with men who beast that they cannot and will not take the oath prescribed under the laws."

The author of the above received to his bosom and home, and feasted and "assolious people of the South and the earliest cinted" with the notorious rebel Rooks A. Payon!

The anthor of the above, on the 23d day of the Union, as the surest way to repair the of February, 1865, proposed in the Chronicle, when the rebellion was the weakest, to bribe the rebel officers and soldiers with greenbacks to "lay down their arms and return to their

The author of the above treasonable proper sition on the 8th of April, 1865, said: "So long as the confederacy had a chance of success, his (Lee's) resistance was excura-ble."

Does the Senatorial Secretary desire us to ransack the files any further to prove his

Mr. Dickinson's Successor.

S. J. Countrary, Esq., son-in-law of the late DANIEL S. DICKINSON, will suckeed the latter as United States Attorney of the Southern District of New York. The Pressurer made the appointment on Saturday, agreeable to the dying request of Mr. Dickisson. Mr. Courtset is an able lawyer, and has distinguished himself at the bar as assistant to Mr. DICKINSON.

Illness of Naval Officer Odell.

It is with sincere regret that we learn of the serious illness of Hon. Mosas H. Cong. Naval Officer of New York city. He has not been able to attend to his official duties for several weeks, and report says his physigiving the weight of his name, and the power cians have no hope of his recovery. The disease with which he is afflicted is cancer in

Death of Hon. D. S. Dickinson. In addition to the In addition to the facts announced in the REPUBLICAN ON Saturday relating to the death of Mr. Dickinson, the New York Tri-

butte mays:

Mr. Dickinson was taken sick on Monday aftermoon, having been engaged during the day in the trial of the case of the steamship Meteor. Nothing alarming in his symptoms appeared suffi Thursday morning about 11 o'clock, when they became very serious. When his son-in law, Mr. Courtney, left his house on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. Dickinson was up, shaving. He told him that he had ordered his breakfast and felt much better, saying, in his jecular way, to Mr. Courtney, "You on run the office to-day; I shall be all right to-morrow," But he gradually grew worse until 8.30 o'clock in the sevening when he died. His discusse was strangulated hernia. He leaves a widow and two daughters. He had siways enjoyed excellent health, and was hardly ever sick in his life, except last summer, when he was attacked with typhoid fever.

Secretary Seward, on receiving intelliiately forwarded the following dispatch:

Manage forwarded the following displaces:

Washington, Mills 1866.

Robert Murroy, esc., United States Marshal:

S. Dickinson, late District Attorney of the United States, of New York. The President authorizem to tender his conditione to the family and me to leader his condoinnes to the family and friends of the loyal and single-hearted stateman whose voice sounded like a clarion to animate pa-triots during the war through which we have suc-cessfully passed by without the lose of a State or essfully passed by William bonor.

William II. Shward.

SUMNER'S DOG. the heels of ANDREW JOHNSON and WILLIAM H. SEWARD and every other honest man who has kicked him from his door, has so thoroughly become the echo of his master that i be were around his neck a collar upon which was engraved, "I am Charles Sunner's dog; whose dog are you?" the public could not be more certain in its judgment of the authorship of malicious utterances which are printed rom day to day in the Chronicle.

Let malevolents, in and out of the Senate emember the words of Bunke, that "Strong passion, under the direction of a feeble reon, feed a low fever, which serves only to lestroy the body that entertains it.

Congress on Saturday.
A session of the House was held on Satu day for speech-making, but Mr. GARPHELD, Ohio, with admirable tact and taste, moved that the House adjourn in respect to the memory of ABRAHAN LINCOLN, After a orief, appropriate and eloquent culogy upon the lamented Lincoln from Mr. Garrield. his motion was carried, and the House adfourned.

Thuntow WEED and several other New York politicians have been in town since Saturday morning, drawn hither by patriotic desires concorning the future management of the New York

Gov. Smytus, of New Hampshire, is at th National Hotel. H. S. FANT, President of the First Nationa

Bank of Richmond, Virginia, arrived at Willards

To-day being the anniversary of emancipation the District of Columbia, it is to be celebrated, as we are unofficially informed, by the colored people here, without distinction of party or sect. It is most natural that these freedown should celebrate the anniversary of an event the most important that could have happened to them, and which, thank God, was subsequently extended to their race throughout the nation. If the weather should be favorable, they will have a grand celebration.

The following LIE was printed in the Sa day Morning Chronicle-for its Sunday

National Intelligencer "The organ of Andrew Johnson and William H

MR. MURDOCH AT GROVER'S THEATRE.—To night Mr. James E. Murdoch, the great America actor, and the best elecutionist of modern times egins a short engagement at Grover's Theatre He will be capitally supported, and the public neenot be assured that some very excellent entertain nts are in store for them

"RUNOUS DELAY."-Under this captic the Philadelphia North American has a forcible ar ticle, setting forth the importance of greater activity and promptitude on the part of Congress in regard to the real business interests of the country.

Preedmen's Bureau Affairs—The Presiden

Washington April 9.

GEN. Howard's INTERVIEW.
the recent interview between the Precident
on. Howard—the only one since the lasts of reclamation of the 2d instant... a very interest-orversation took place, the points of which I

the proclamation of the same the points of the proclamation took place, the points of an able to give you.

The General was received by appointment, and the General was received by appointment, and the grant welcome. He explained that he had nurpose of learning than nurpose of learning than the proclamation.

sooner.

The General then asked specifically concerning Kentpoky, alluding to the extreme reluctance of the citizens of that loyal State to allow any intermeddling with its local affairs, and intimating his

[For the National Republican.] .

The Past and Puture.

Dr. J. B. Fenousov, on Friday, April 13,
ddressed President Jonesov as follows: blic spirit in that city.

Mr. PRESIDENT : The diversities of human ure are very great; but they are natural, and con-equently can never be annihilated. We have in individual experience and associated progress to recognize the dawn of day as one condition that inspires our effort, while with its close we materally dinquish in another. Thus we have to look abou s and see that all has its place ; every develop nent having its specific properties. 'Tis thus sature we have a spring-time and a harvest; a there is nothing more true, Mr. President, than that excremes meet. Planting or spring is one thing; barvesting or fall mother. The one is the cause; the other the effect or yield. We have, therefore, eginnings and consummations. And it is thus we ould look at extremes.

Radicalism in the North, secessionism in the South are antipodes, so to speak, and of course they cannot be one; for they are the balance shools of creation, at least so far as our Republic concerned. These elements are imme hey have devastated our country; laid waste the comes of the happy and the free; exhausted our frensury; impoverished our people; and burdened as with a tax that is operous in the extreme.

In fact, sir, this recalls me in boyish memory to the trials of our Futhers of the Republic, who re belled from taxation and stamp duties, imposed where there was no representation? What, sir, is the condition to-day? Is there rebaillon? None: But a lawful sequiescence in the authority of the Qovernment. 'And, sir, with this fact patent before he whole country, stiested by every honest and chreful observer, and by the very men who have led our armies to the final successful close of our un-natural war, tax-collectors are all over a country denied representation, as thick as mile-posts on the road, to the ruin of those whom they seek. I regret to say equally with yourself that representation is an anomaly in this, the Capital of the Republic... with no voice to hold in check the rapucious desire of accumulated hatred or misconception that has arisen from circumstances so diverse in their effects and as lamentable in the soluble evidence of their

With this end realization before us six nermit me to my, in the spirit of eincerity and truth in which it has been my honor and pleasure always to address you, that it seems to me unquestions that if we would live the life of freedom, cherish ing the voice of liberty, we must, as a people, pause and well remamber the tried events of years past, when is dividual consciousness had to throw furth on the trackless waste of uncertainty its sirtues, to withstand nanchy, monarchy, and power. For we, sir, are but a breath to the breese, to the centuries that conscernie-government as the effect of the visiers whose life-throns are pursed away. Time and experience call to me at least one reflec-tion that I cannot disregard. Its index finger points over onward, and ever truthfully discloses some new emotion that brings us within the arena of capability, condition, circumstance, and event. And that is the ordering of nature, in her complex perfolding to develop a new reality. What I mean or may be expressed somewhat thus : Would we dissolve passions we must indeed study contrasts.

The North is not in nature a contradiction to the South, but they are natural contrasts to each other They are antipodes, but not necessarily, antag-omistic. So they must be in law, in policy, and social intercourse...a beautiful and mutually beneficial contrast, but not an antagonism to each other. Cold is not heat, day is not night, summer is not winter, and yet the one could not be without the other, while each reveals an ountile purpose that bestows its good to all and succumbs not to the pretension of any. These contrasts of sature make its infinite variety and beauty, its inexhaustible stillity, and at the same time reveal a subline and perfect harmony. It is, therefore, a plain dictate Common sense, confirmed by all experience and

observation, that no array of the contrasted condi-tions of a people, marked and distinguished by the effects of contrasted chimate, coil, and cutture, in satagonistic strife but what must prove fatal to the prosperity and hope of each.

We, sir, have passed through a terrific and must desoluting war, and to-day we have all our characteristic differences left, to be rearrayed in censeles rife, unless we can do justice as a people, as nationality, to the just and unavoidable claims of each section. We can, it, perpetuate a unity, but we can only do it by recognising our mutual diver-sities. I rejoice, therefore, that the policy of the entire function of this American nation. It your hands, proposes no allenation, no unjust de mands upon a people denied a voice in the council of the nation; the only course whereby that seri ony which has laid waste the fairest prospects of

our labor and hope may itself become a skeleto beneath the power of thought and the divine ad

ministerings of our contrariety of climate and cul I cannot help, sir, but recall in my infancy and I cannot help, sir, but recall in my intancy and boyhood, when memory is not polynant in its effect, the fast that stump erators used to tell of extravagant expenditures of the Government, or the fal lacy of undertakings, not to say calcule dishonsaty. It strikes me, if my momory serves me right, that the marginal figures were from forty to sixty-five millions of dollars. Within this was exemplified nuch to bring down condemnation or appla regard to sincerity, trust, obligation and fidelity avalved. This sum was annual, Mr. President What do I now see? That the returns from incomdeemed the most extravagant and injudicious in should be sent on board the South Carolina, or left conditions of the then working of the governmental at the Lycsum in the Navy Yard on the day preform of our nation. Now, sir, what does this prove? wished to know whether martial law was now abol-ished, and with it the system of military courts established for the protection of the stherwise un-protected freed people.

The Precision replied without heritation that the The President replied without heritation that the proclamation was a declaration of policy, and nothing more: that it did not abolish military courts did not remove martial law, and was not designed to modify the operations of the Burson with a solumn recognition of one or two conclusions: the President's expectation and express designed to make the President's expectation and express designed to the Burson should be exercised as the interests of imperial justice might require. The President further observed that this proclamation would be executively interpreted and administrated precisely as was the proclamation in regard to Lennessee. As the States, or parts of States, gave unquestionable evidence of their entire readiness to do impartial justice, they would be individually and locally relieved from unfiltery government; not otherwise, nor soones. former procedure. We must admit, however, that ered and lost, and as such, sir, let us be true to the smblematic semblance placed in our hands for the good and the cherished and yet to be developed hopes of humanity. That semblance of a united nation's power should be equal from the frozen isles of Mains to the melting sums of Mexico. All be-neath it should feel shielded from injustice and discovering wome.

Kentpoky, alluding to the extreme reluctance of the cliters of that loyal State to allow any intermediating with its local affairs, and intimating his personal readlines to receive any intermetions which the President night be pieseed to convey. The President replied that there could be no discrimination in favor of the unreasonable prejudices of the people of any State; that the administration of General Fisks, so far as he could learn, had not been oppressive, but only defensive of the rights of his words; and that such an administration with the continued in Kentocky, as elsewhere, just as long as the temper of the white people should render it necessary.

The General's impression at the close of the interview was clear that it was the declared purpose of the President to accomplish, through the present with the three of the presentative of their descret interests and of the President to accomplish through the presentative of their descret interests and of the President to accomplish through the presentative of their descret interests and of the President to accomplish through the presentative of their descret interests and of the President to accomplish through the presentative of their descret interests and that is that Besone a law, and he is, through the long of the president to the legitimate execution of the Civil Rights bill when it shall become a law, and he is, through the lot of mutable. Looking back to no boasted linesies environed by in procedure where principle is at stake, we remember your achievements with price and gradeful plusarroy and, sir, we believe the president of the prophe pance. He that can do this the function of the prophe pance in the substantial pant of the prophe pance. He that can do this other and others of our absent pour land others of our free free free free free free

Pen. Pencil and Scissors. Tue Cincinnati Gazette is advertising

JOHN BROUGHAN opens at the Howard Athenmum, Boston, May 7th. STEDMAN is writing the heroics of the demi

anda in New York. Tun last case attended to by the late Dan-

n was that of the Meteor. Mas. Jarr. Davis did not come to Wash

PERFECT integrity and a properly-cooked

A mon of nearly a dozen professional hieres, lately from Chicago and St. Louis, are nov One of the costumes at a Paris ball is do

eribed as a white cat. The extravagancies of ashion could no fer-ther go. Tun man who will laugh loudest in his leeve at the prohibition of whisky selling in the

Capital is George Whitney. In Carson City there is a dancing school conducted on strictly moral principles... "cash in silvance, and no huggin"." THE Round Table, which consured Gen-

ral Grant for going out to the Riding Park to look at some horses, now advocates horse flesh as a subtitute for beef George Churkshank is now seventy-six

years of age, and a committee, of which John Rus-kin is President, has been formed in London to preeent him a testimonial A GREAT many of our southern friends are going North. They feel a curlosity to see what on earth whipped them so... Ecchange. Many of the glorious fellows are under the earth.

MR. HOGAN, M. C., from Missouri, describes he present session of Congress as the "session of ine articles:" he would be nearer the truth if he said powder magazine articles. Tue negroes of Raliegh have resolved, in

meeting, not to import a Yankes doctor, but to tronize the Raleigh physicians as long as they nake no distinction on account of color. In Savannah, Saturday night, 7th inst., a

colleeman usued James Bartly, who was off duty and on a spree, shot two pollcomen who were on duty, killing them instantly. THE Gentiles are said to be pouring into

Utah in great numbers. They will soon be a major-ity in the Territory or State, whichever it may be. All the salt of the Great Salt Lake can't preserve the Mormon institutions much longer. Nor far from Fort Caspar or Platte bridge, on the old Oregon and California route, and about 120 miles west of Port Laransie, there are situate some coal oil springs which run off 1500 gallons a

day. This location is in the Black Hills, three mile m the Red Buttes LETTERS received in Boston from Profes sor Agastia's expedition report that up to February he had discovered fourteen hundred new species of fish and other animals... a number far greater than

he had any reason to expect. So PAR, the corn and wheat crops in Tennessee promise well. In Middle and East Tennes see fruit has also been doing finely, but it is clea and cold at nights, and many persons fear the fruit

will be destroyed throughout the State. SHOULD Mr. Hubbell, the champion bil liard player of Connecticut, retain possession of the cue until the expiration of the two years, August 18, next, Mr. Phelan, of New York, is to present him with a handsome billiard table.

man in Chicago, who went to a house of ill-fam-the other night, just to see life, was killed by a lowd woman with whom he quarreled. She but out his brains with a poker. Tun Prince of Wales, according to a ge

Joseph F. Russell, a respectable young

siping English journal, appears to be pretty fat for his age, and bids fair to become a fair type of the rotund John Bull we see in pictures. A "FREEDWOYAN" who had been condemned

suer, and a modern Daphne flying to such a refuge by Colonel Bailey to work on the streets, told him very significantly, "Dat dis freedom was a good might herself be converted into pulp and furnish The fighting editor of the Alexandria Journal says: "The cholera seems to be steadily on the march toward our city, with drawn sword

and thirsting for blood. He will probably soc challenge us to mortal combat." As THE merchants have failed to take the site of Pike's Opera House for the new Exchange Mr. Pike will go to work at once to rebuild. He will not put up an opera house, however, but cover the same ground with a splendid structure, reneat

As EDITOR, Western, of course, declines poem sent to him for publication, because the rhythm sounds like pumpkins rolling over a harn floor, and some of the lines appear to have been measured with a yard-stick and others with a ten-

THE supply steamer South Caroffna will stil from the Brooklyn Navy Yardon the 21st inst . edibles. The table is of wood inlaid with gold. carrying passengers, mails, and supplies to the At-lantic and Guif squadrons. Letters and puckages

ONE year ago vesterday the last of Lee's rehol army were paroled and want home, and the War Department issued an order announcing the constion of all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States, and that it would enrial military expenand remove restrictions from trade as so

The types were very kind to you. Seeing that

you had nothing amusing in your paper, they tried to help you out a little __Louisville Journal. FREILIGEATH'S mithology, "The Rose, This-tie, and Shamrock, a Selection of English Poetry, chiefly Modern," one of the best introductions that Germans possess to British poetry, still continues as popular with them as when first issued som years ago. It has just passed to a third edition

An interesting trial is in progress in the courts of Cincinnati between a cattle dealer and

the Madison starch factory of O'Neill Bayley. During the progress of the trial it has come to light that the butchers of the Queen City have been charging twenty-five comis per pound for slop-fed beef that they only paid five or six cents for. THE Harrisburg Telegraph is informed that ex-President Buchanan intends taking the stump for Clymer, the Democratic nomines for

Governor. Ex-Governor David R. Porter also en-ters the canvass for him. Clymer has a burdonsome load to carry in his own record, but he will sink as rapidly as lead in water if these heavy wights are attached to him. WITHIN a few days iron gates have been

put up near each wing of the City Hall to enable foot passengers to pass through the square from Louisiana avenue to Estreet without mounting and descending the heavy steps on each side of the Itali, as heretofore, and it is somewhat amusing to note how the force of habit leads the people to travel in the old path over the steps. Every day they can be seen climbing the steps with their market baskets and other burdens, even while others are pass-ing through the gates. During the first few days hardly any used the gates, but now nearly half o the wayfarers in the discount and themselves of the improvement, while the rest look with contempt or indifference upon the innovation. It is truly hard for an old roadster to "strike a now gait.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Post Office Department,
Postmater General Dunnism has designated
Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadely
Wm. P. McGrath, Esq., President, as mail megers, to supply the several sub-offices or stations i Philadelphia, including the new stations in Marko and William streets, from May 1, 1866.



Forts Dismantled. The work of dismantling Forts Stanton, Reno, Carroll, Stocum, Lincoln, Totten, Stevens, and Sumner, was completed on Friday last, under the supervision of General Haskin. The buildings will be rold at public auction, and the ordnance and ordnance stores turned over to the proper author

ties. The land which the forts occupied will be

turned over to the owners thereo Johnny, the Dead Duck. Johnny, the "D. D.," (may his tribe decrease Awoke one night, his hot thirst to appears, And saw, in the dim gas light of his roos Making it rich, and like the sunflower's blocm

A figure writing to a book of gold.

Exceeding 'lush' had made the Dead Duck bold; And, to the presence in the room he said: 'What writest thou?" The vision raised its head And, with a look as smooth as olive oil, Answered, "The names of those that grab the

'And is mine one ?" said Dead Duck. "Nav. not so," Replied the spectre. "D. D." muttered, low,

"I prey upon all parties, when I can, Nor was I ever true to any man !" The spectre wrote, and vanished. The next night It brought a band of music, very "tight," Singing of those who rob the public chest,

And to! the Dead Duck's name led all the rest CLERICUS SENATUR THE wonderful process of making cord wood into paper, at the new paper factory near Philadelphia, was illustrated on Thursday in preence of a large company, by "cutting a popla om the hill-side and converting it into clear white soft paper in the short state of five hours." If poplar wood can be turned into leaves of a popular periodical at such short notice, the sconer our paper nakers embark in the enterprise the better for the cople who read books, magazines, and the daily journals. When Daphne, one of Diana's nymphs was in danger of ravishment, the goddess transformed her into a tree to full the base designs of her pur-

Tue editor of the Bowling Green (Ky., Old buildings have been repaired, new once rected, and the streets newly macadamized, and nicely gravelled, while on many of them street cars are now running. The suspension bridge across the Cumberland, which was destroyed in the early portion of the rebellion, will be in use within less than two mouths from the present. Anong the various commercial interests is that of the fast de-veloping patroleum regions of the upper Cumberland, from which a rich revenue is anticipated."

RECENT explorations at Pompeli have ought to light, near the temple of June, a house which with Ivory, bronze, and marble works our.
The benches of the trickenium are particularly eautiful, their seats presenting remarkable speci pens of mosnic, a peacock with expanded tail being ominent among the many birds delineated. The coes of fruits, flowers, fishes, and various kinds of marble, agate, and lopis-locali; and on it still stood some jars and cups of onyx.

THE underwriters of St. Louis, upon inestigation, have arrived at the conclusion that the ecent destructive steamboat fires were caused by he careless use of coal oil. This has been followed n any steamboat in ured will vitiate the policy.

KAULBACH's paintings on the walls of the now museum at Berlin are now completed, six large octures, with many accompanying ornaments, ara-ecques, &c. They represent the progress of hu-nan culture, and a German paper speaks of the nultitudes standing wonderstruck before these works of a muster.

THE cotton and woolen manufactory i the penticulary of Texas, instead of finding any difficulty in disposing of its goods, cannot even complete its Texas orders, its prices ranging from three to ten cents per yard under those of articles brought from the North.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HATTI.-Under date A Destructive First is Harri.—Under date of March 2, a correspondent gives an account of a disastrous fire, which occurred at Port-au Frince on the morning of the 19th. The flames apread with actonishing rapidity, creating the ulmost consistration among the inhabitants. It appears but hit deflort was made by the people to suddue the fire, they giving their attention more particularly to risbery and plunder. The Government troops did nothing, and, in tact, little could be done for the want of fire engines. The cause of the fire is not stated. It burned for thirty hours, consuming thirty-three blocks, embracing about one thousand houses. Between eight and nine thousand people are without a home, and great distress prevaits. Many people who were rich before the fire are now reduced to ponury and want. The crews of foreign weessel in the harbor fent nettice aid in saving property. The aggregate losses had not been accertained. Perthau-Prince is the capital of Hayti — Charleston Concrier.

Caucitaton Courrer.

Expanse two with Germans, Swedes, Scotch, and English as laborers seem, in many instances, to have come to grief. We have heard of a gentleman up un Jaimer view who spaged and carried home a number of Swedes, who, after having been martyrs to com bread for three days, went to their employer and told him if he did not rend them back to where they came from, they "would kith him." He sent them. Again, we hear that the Sweman and English laborers who were employed in King George county and in the visitnity of Fredericksburg all ran off a few nights ago, having mails no complaint accept that the country was "too lone-some." Poor fellows, that region of country in pretty "lonesome," sure enough. But we think that men who were determined to earn their bread in the sweat of their brows might stand it.—Richmond Times.

SPECIAL NOTICES. AP Eight Hours.—Workingmon Attend.—
A PURLIC MESTINO, under the asspices of the WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION, with he held at IELLATO HALL, on PRIDAT EVENTION, APAILED, as 5 o'clock. The fullowing distinguished generated the second of the Market Market

42 Mass Mosting

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF WARRINGTON, D. C., AT THE COTY ARRESIST. ROOMS, Louisiana avenue, more the City Hall, At 71% * 500ck on TUREDAT NY ESTION, April 17.

At 734 e'slock on TUREDAT EVERING, April 17.

The object of the inserting is to promute such measures as will incure the Equalitation of Savantees, Just Pension Lews, and Alpebranents to Festitous under the Government, and all other matters affecting the right and interests of the Soldiers and Sallors of the country. The following delanguished geneimmen have been invited and will address the meeting:

General MORRIT G. SCHERGE, M. G.

General JAR A OARLERIN, M. G.

General LALBERT R. PAINE, M. C.

General HALBERT R. PAINE, M. C.

General RENEZER DUMOST, M. G.

General RENEZER DUMOST, M. G.

General HALBERT R. RANS, M. C.

General HANDER WILSON, M. C.

General HANDER WILSON, M. C.

General HANDER DUMOST, M. C.

General HANDER WILSON, M. C.

General HANDER WILSON, M. C.

General HENGER DUMOST, M. C.

GENERAL GUMOST, M. C.

GENERAL GU NOVERTHMAN, AND ALL OTHER MARKETS ARRICATES AND ALL OF THE PRINCIPS AND FAILED AND ALL OF THE PRINCIPS AND FAILED AND ALL OF THE PRINCIPS AND ALL OF T

Ceptain JORN M. Education And others.
A good Brass Band has been engaged for the occasithe public are cordially twited to attend.
By order of the "Soldiers" and Salors' Union."
WH. E. MORRE, Chateman Committee

Ap16-21 67 Pairl Pairl for the Benefit of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, will be held at Seates Hall, com-monshing WEDNESDAY, April 6, lifes, continuing two weeks. All the neura attractions for confort and pleas-ure will be found. Steamed system from the celebrated establishment of Harrey & Co., will be served by the laddes every secuting. The fair will open this fafterneon, and every after-

The fair will open fair gatermoon, and every ansa-noon qualif further united, for latics and children. The plane used at the fair has been kindly furnished by Mr. W. G. Mctarott. B noon tickels 50 cents. Single tickets 20 cents. Chil-dren half price.

Breech-Loading Arm.—The Board for the Exantination of Breech-Loading Arms, of which General Hancock is president, is now in session at No. 51 Windor's Building.

Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11 s. m. and 2 p. m., until further notice.

Inventors are requested to submit their sems in person or by agent to the receiver of the heard.

W. OWENS,

Capt. 5th U. S. Cav., Brev. Lieut. Cot. U. S. A., mhl2-tf

#2 Calvary Baptist Church meets every Sabbath la the Church, corner of Eighth and H streets. Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and evening. Seate free. Rev. T. R. Mowlett, pastor. 4500-17 63" Office Washington Gas Light Com-PANY.—On and after March 1, 1806, (nath further no-tice,) the price of COKR will be twelve cents per bushed; all -if GRO. A. McLidikraw, lingineer.

& Madam Mounts' Pile Salve-a Valuable mody for that Disasse; also, a Consumption Destroy, , and an Entire Cure for the Bronchitis, asthma, de-, a be found at Stati's Drug Stare, opposits National otel; Gilman's, near Metropolitan Hotel; Ford's, cornor of Eleventis and Pennsylvania avenue; Estwiste's orner of Twelfth and Peopsylvania aver former of F and Twulfth streets; Harbaugh's, corner of

Age I hereby certify that I have used Mrs. Mount's Salve, for what is known as the camp lich. It and the effect to care it in a very short time. This was turing the war, in the year 1865, and I avail myself of the first opportunity to give my testimony in behalf of her valuable salve. This certificate I give voluntarily apth-lm CHARLES EDWARDS.

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